

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1881.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.50.

SIX MONTHS..... 75c.

Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE LYNCHING AT PROSPERITY.

The INTELLIGENCER has always condemned lynch law as dangerous and not to be countenanced in a civilized country. It is a very great calamity for any community to resort to it. But in such a case as the outrage upon Miss Weris at Prosperity, we cannot do otherwise than commend the motives and the men that meted out swift, sure and awful vengeance upon the human fiends who had committed the blackest of crimes. None of the dignity or consideration bestowed by the law upon those accused should have been shown these guilty wretches; and it is a tribute to the moderation and law-abiding disposition of the people of Newberry that no worse or more torturing form of death was resorted to. Such criminals as those at Prosperity should never be permitted to see the inside of a Court House. The law's penalties are too slow, too uncertain and too quiet for such criminals. Society would become too unsafe were the ignorant and brutal class of a community allowed to commit such revolting and demoralizing crimes, and then appeal to the courts, where the technicalities of the law sometimes free the most guilty of criminals. In such cases as that at Prosperity a community would be guilty of a criminal crime if it should fail to inflict a summary punishment upon the criminals, both as an avengement of their terrible deed and as an example to others, warning them against the commission of such crimes. We say, Well done, men of Prosperity.

THE SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Savannah Valley Railroad meets to-day for the purpose of opening and considering the bids which have been put in for grading the Road. This is a very important meeting, and upon its result may depend the destiny of the enterprise. The amount of money subscribed and the distance of the Road to Tricheck's are known, and no contract should be made that does not practically grade the Road, for it will be easier to use the subscribed capital for the completion of the Road if held as money than if injudiciously spent in grading a portion of the line. In fact, we think that it was a mistake to have begun the collection even of the taxes until either convict labor was obtained or contracts offered which would have ensured the grading of the line. The taxes could have been held as a subscribed capital and worked in as soon as the details of the work were arranged. However, this is not the question now under consideration. If contracts can be let by which the Road to its intersection with the Greenwood & Augusta Road can be graded, we apprehend that the necessary means to carry it on to Aiken can easily be secured. If such contracts cannot be secured, the money should be held as a bonus to offer some company looking for connections with the up-country from the coast, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, such a company can be found in less than twelve months. Any contracts awarded will, of course, be so drawn as to ensure their performance of the work before the money is paid. We have no doubt the Directors fully understand their business, but throw out these suggestions for consideration.

GEN. GRANT, AGAIN.

Gen. Grant is a troublesome patriot. His services to the country in the recent civil war are continually made the basis for new and extraordinary obligations on the part of the government. Washington, who has been christened by history "the father of his country," and awarded the position of "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was for his glorious services and sacrifices awarded two terms of the Presidency. He had risked his life in the battle, and upon its result depended both his honor, his property and his very life. Had his cause failed the traitor's halberd would have taken his life and the British government would have taken his property. Yet after the achievement of liberty and independence for his country, he, at the end of two Presidential terms, retired to his estate at Mount Vernon without any ostentation or show, and there were no begging expeditions, nor dead hand trips, nor dangerous political designs formed for him. General Jackson, as the head of the American armies, preserved this country in its integrity from conquest by Great Britain, after having braved the dangers of several border and Indian wars, and for these services two terms of the Presidency were given him, and nothing more was asked or expected from his countrymen. Gen. Scott, commanding the armies of the United States conquered Mexico, and added a large Western territory to our country, which has proven a most valuable acquisition, and yet he never received any recognition of those services. Gen. Grant did not render services in the civil war of any greater value than those rendered by Gen. Sherman, who has received no recognition beyond permission to remain in the army and rise as vacancies occurred. On the contrary Gen. Grant has twice held the Presidency, and his salary was raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annum. At the conclusion of his second term his friends wished to run him for a third term, in defiance of all the precedents of our government, and, failing in this, he was for two years deadheaded over Europe with a government steamer at his service. Upon his return to this country his name was prominently urged for a third Presidential term, and, failing in this, his friends are now trying to put him on the retired list of Generals, with a handsome salary. We think this measure should fail. We have no prejudice against Gen. Grant. He was an able and successful General, and in war was fair and brave. His military record is an admirable one, but as a civilian we think he has proven a failure. Even if his civil record had been as brilliant as his military, we do not think he should be supported at the expense of

the Government. When he retires from official life he should, like all of our other Presidents, go to work as a citizen. In our Republic the fact that a man has held high official position should not elevate him above work. It is our boast that all men are equal in our system, and yet it is proposed to put one man above another in consequence of his official position. A President ought to dignify labor as Cincinnati of old did by returning to it when his term of service has ended. For this reason we think it is about time for Gen. Grant's friends to quit begging for him. He ought to go to work, and quit expecting to be forever deadheaded through life.

IMMIGRATION.

The people of North Carolina are awake upon the subject of immigration. At a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held in Raleigh recently, Col. A. Pope, general passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line and other railway lines in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, was elected General Immigration Agent for North Carolina. Col. Pope is a thorough business man, and will doubtless render efficient service in the new line of business added to his other duties. South Carolina has offered very liberal inducements to immigrants, and we hope our Department of Agriculture, which meets in Columbia this week, will put some well-defined and practical plan in operation for inducing immigrants to settle in our midst. South Carolina will become more prosperous and quiet politically when we receive about twenty thousand additional white citizens. As long as the negro has a considerable majority of voters in the State, it will require considerable interest in politics and effort towards persuading the colored voter to go with the Democratic party in order to keep the State Democratic. The reason for this is simply that so long as the negro has a majority in the State it is an inviting field for political adventurers, and their influence and teachings are hard to be overcome by the plain, straightforward course of the white people. Whenever we get a clear white majority the problem will be solved, and there will be no occasion for the solicitude and interest which is now necessary to be taken in politics every two years. Immigration is the key to the situation, and our people should use every effort to promote it. Not only is immigration valuable politically, but it will greatly enhance the material prosperity of the State. Our neighboring States are active in their work, and we should not lag behind.

COERCION FOR IRELAND.

Telegrams from London indicate that the policy of the British administration towards Ireland will be one of vigorous coercion, if not active persecution. Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, is leading in this policy, and will, in all probability, carry the Parliament with him. It is said that the bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland will much resemble the Westmeath Act of 1871. It will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, to declare the districts in which the Act is to be enforced, and a subsequent clause will suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by empowering the Viceroy, upon reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person deemed an offender within the terms of the Act. It will also provide that persons so arrested cannot be released, tried or bailed without an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy. Another clause will in certain cases substitute a trial before two judges for the trial by jury. The possible suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* will continue until the first of August. The adoption of such measures as those indicated on the part of the British Government will bring the Irish troubles to an early crisis. The Land League will either peacefully disband or, failing to do this, will be compelled to cease its agitation and resistance to the oppression of merciless landlords. The policy of coercion may cause a conflict. It certainly would, and ought to do so, if Ireland was in a condition to resist. The Irish people are struggling for justice and right and liberty. In this struggle they have the sympathies of all free people. The course of the English people towards them has always been oppressive and tyrannical. It will be a happy day for this poor people when they shall be delivered from their oppressive bondage.

THE COST OF POST OFFICES.

A great many persons have no idea of the cost of maintaining the postal system of the United States. The post office appropriation bill as reported to the House from the committee, appropriated \$40,760,432 and is based upon estimates aggregating \$42,475,932. The bill shows an increase over last year's appropriations of \$1,667,012. The estimated postal revenue for 1882 is \$38,845,174, or \$1,915,258 less than the sum required to make the postoffice department self-sustaining. The amount appropriated for the Star Route service is \$7,375,000, which is an increase of \$375,000 over last year's appropriation. It is believed an effort will be made in the House to still further increase this item. This is a good illustration of what the aggregation of small things can do. A man never feels the three cents he puts on each letter as a stamp, and yet the whole of the stamps used in one year amounts in the United States to \$38,845,174. This sum, however, is so distributed that every citizen has the advantage of the mails, and yet his postage bill is so small that it is generally not even thought of.

The colored people have very little chance of securing a representative in General Garfield's cabinet, for a number of reasons, prominent among which is the fact that there are more white Republicans who want the positions than there are offices, and they will not near go around among them. Therefore, the President cannot jump his white supporters in order to appoint a colored man, when the Republican party think the "nigger" belongs to them, and that they will get his vote whether they treat him right or not. Another reason why they will not secure a representative is that the colored people themselves are so cross-purposed with one another, and too jealous of their leaders to com-

bine in favor of any one of them. For instance, Senator Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who has been more prominently spoken of for a cabinet position than any other colored man, is strongly opposed to a different party of the country. Recently the colored people of Tennessee and Alabama have declared for John M. Langston, and the colored people of Cleveland, Ohio, have adopted resolutions opposing Bruce. This division would probably defeat a colored man, if one ever had any chance, though we do not think there has ever been any chance of any colored man being called to the cabinet.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not take any stock in the idea that railroad corporations have vested rights which are supreme and beyond State control. It puts the argument very strongly in the following conclusion: "If the State takes the private property of individuals and devotes it to the service of corporations it ceases to be private property. If, on the contrary, the road is private property, then the State has the same authority over it as it has over the property of other citizens, and when emergencies arise it can take it and devote it to the use of the public." Railroad corporations should be required to deal fairly and equitably with the people for whom they do business. Their great privileges are given them for the good of the public, as well as for their own good, and they should not be allowed to impose upon the people in order to enrich themselves. The Legislature has the power to regulate corporations of its own creation, and public sentiment should require this right to be exercised.

Secretary Sherman, in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, last week, said the South was about to be developed in wealth and population; that he had been surprised by the returns of the census from the South, but that new surprises may be expected, and that he expected ere long to see a happy South, adding to the wealth, population and energy of the country, and contributing all the great staples that add to our wealth and population. If such sectional hatreds and political demagogues as Mr. Sherman could be disposed of, the South's prosperity would be greatly enhanced. It is the false impressions they have spread through the North and West that has prevented the tide of industrious immigration and capital from coming freely to the South. We believe that prosperity is dawning upon us, but it is not through the help of Mr. Sherman and his political friends. It is in spite of them.

Steam Boilers on Farms.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: During the last week there have been several fatal boiler explosions in different sections of the country, some of them being in the South. These accidents have called forth numerous articles from scientific men on the danger of allowing persons who know little or nothing of machinery to take charge of engines. One of these writers uses the following language:—"Now-a-days steam is being substituted in all departments of life for manual labor and horse power. And so universally it is used upon the farm in sawing wood, grinding and threshing grain, and ginning cotton that every farm hand considers himself an expert in 'running an engine'." "Since the introduction of engines upon cotton plantations as a substitute for the old-fashioned horse-powers, the South has been flooded with engines, made chiefly in New York State, that have simple cast-iron boilers. During the past fall two or three engines were introduced into my section of country. In less than a month one of them exploded, and during the very cold weather of Christmas week the other cracked by reason of the water freezing within it."

While I admit that a great many of these explosions occur from the cheapness of construction of the engines, and the defective material out of which they are made, still the majority of them occur from the carelessness and utter ignorance of those in charge of the engines in the capacity of engineers. Nineteen-tenths of the men who are driving engines on plantations have never seen the inside of a machine shop, let alone served an apprenticeship, and if life depended on it, could not name correctly the different parts of an engine. With such a class of engine driver it is strange that we hear of so many fatal boiler explosions? Almost any intelligent boy twelve years of age can run an engine for a short time, for there is very little if any science required to run an engine, but when it comes to the driving of an engine for weeks at a time, it takes something more than an intelligent boy or man, for an engine requires constant watching, and the slightest inattention or carelessness on the part of the driver may prove fatal. One of the chief causes of an explosion comes from allowing the water in the boiler to get too low, and then rushing cold water in upon the over-heated boiler. One-half, if not more, of the boiler explosions which we hear of is traced to this cause. A driver is not half so apt to burst a boiler by carrying an excess of steam as he is in allowing the water to get too low, for the moment the engine begins to steam too fast he can detect it without even looking at the steam-gauge. The simple opening of the furnace-door will check this. If the farmers in the South intend to use steam instead of horse power, they must get men who are experts to drive their engines, or they will find steam a dangerous as well as a costly article. Let every owner of a steam engine employ no one but a thorough machinist to work his engine and he will always be safe from explosion, and will save in the long run by having his costly engine in good repair.

S. B. T.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1881.

Carrie Stokes, a colored woman, residing two miles east of Atlanta, Ga., was found dead in her home on last Saturday. A coroner's jury developed the fact that she had been killed by a blow upon the head, fractured her skull, and that after being killed she was laid in the fireplace, wood piled upon her, and her clothing saturated with coal oil and set on fire. Her head and face were burned beyond recognition, but the fire had not been extinguished until before the body was entirely consumed. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Garfield will go to Washington in W. D. Washburne's magnificent palace car, which is a marvel of vehicular architecture, and will be accompanied by the Massachusetts Democrats voted for Ben Butler for the Senate.

PENSIOING GRANT.

Debate in the United States Senate on the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, January 24. The calendar of general orders being the regular order, Senator Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the bill to retire Gen. Grant.

Senator Vest opposed to lay aside all prior orders to take up the bill. Senator Bayard suggested the propriety of deferring the consideration of the proposition in view of the probability of early action upon a general measure to supply what he regarded as a deficiency by providing a pension for our ex-Presidents. He thought that provision for the single individual named could be amply covered in a general law.

Senator Logan said it was true the proposition was an exceptional one, and proceeded to show why the bill should be passed.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, said he was not prepared to vote on the proposition until he had had before vote against Senator Logan's motion, but his inclination was to vote for the bill if he could do so consistently with his sense of duty to the public. He would not do so, however, for the reasons given by Senator Logan, and he would not vote against the bill if he characterized as the three great epochs in American history, namely, the settlement of the colonies, the establishment of constitutional government, and the revolution beginning in 1801, which latter had accomplished the great work of the country, but he would not vote against the bill if he regarded Gen. Grant as the most remarkable man which the events of that revolution had developed, and in his judgment the man without whose aid the revolution would not have been successful. The "nigger" was not a hasty or ill-considered remark. Whatever his merits or demerits, Gen. Grant would take his place in history as the great representative of the revolution of 1801, simply because of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded him he would be regarded as the one man on either side of the line without whom that revolution would not have been successful. For this reason would prompt him to support Senator Logan's bill, but he was not now prepared to say. In speaking as he did he did not desire to cater to the opposite side of the Chamber, nor did his remarks measure in the least with the opinion he might entertain of Gen. Grant personally.

Senator Vest said he had objected to the consideration of the bill on principle, and he was equally opposed to any legislation on the subject of the kind suggested by Senator Logan. He did not propose to be dragged to-day into any party discussion in regard to the late war if he could avoid it. Gen. Grant would be beyond question pass into history as the great representative of the revolution of 1801, simply because of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded him he would be regarded as the one man on either side of the line without whom that revolution would not have been successful. For this reason would prompt him to support Senator Logan's bill, but he was not now prepared to say.

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Senator Logan expressed his regret that as a colored man he could not take a partisan motive to the proposition, but he said this with the greatest emphasis because it was one which he himself had based simply upon Gen. Grant's distinguished military record. So far as the colored man was concerned, he would not be a Republican side had tried to do well by their own.

The remarks of Senator Logan were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour. Senator Logan, Editor, announced as the regular order the Indian land-in-severalty bill.

Senator Logan then moved to postpone the pending and prior orders in order to proceed with the Grant retirement bill.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion.

Senator Butler before the vote was taken remarked that he did not desire to be understood by his vote as expressing any opinion upon the bill, but that he was in favor of the proposition. He objected to being placed by Senator Logan in the category of those who were influenced by prejudice because they did not at once consent to the proposition. He did not intend to be dragged into voting for or against the bill by insinuations from any quarter. Other matters equal-ly important were pending, and their consideration he did not propose to delay. No man on the floor would go farther than himself to do justice to Gen. Grant, if injustice was being done to him, but his engine and he will always be safe from explosion, and will save in the long run by having his costly engine in good repair.

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AN INSULT RESENTED.

How Commissioner Trecoast Answered A Chinese Note.

WASHINGTON, January 14. The committee on Foreign Relations has held one meeting to consider the Chinese treaties, but has not decided upon its report. There is little doubt entertained, however, that both treaties will ultimately be reported favorably. Accompanying the treaties, which were introduced by Senator last Tuesday, was the correspondence between the Commissioners who negotiated the treaties and the Secretary of State. This correspondence embraces a long and interesting account of the contracting Powers, the preface of consultation between the Commissioners of the United States Government and the Commissioners of the Emperor of China and dispatches to and from the State Department, and a very little difficulty in securing the modification of the Burlingame Treaty relating to immigration.

The commercial treaty was negotiated at the instance of the Chinese Commissioners, and the treaty was not intended to restrict the optimum trade than to secure entire liberty for their subjects in the United States. At the outset of the negotiations the Chinese Commissioners had no objection to the subject of immigration, which was decided by the Commissioners representing the United States Government, and contained certain flings at the people of this country which were very promptly met by the Chinese Commissioners. The following extracts from a precis of a conversation between the Commissioners of the two Governments shows the manner in which the American Commissioners upheld the dignity of the United States in reply to an insolent memorandum from the Chinese Commissioners, Mr. Trecoast said:

"We have received the communication of your Excellencies, with the request that we should make a reply. We will do so with entire frankness, but you must first allow us to correct some misconceptions, which we think, your Excellencies will not be unwilling to accept. The first misconception is referring to immigration into the United States of Chinese laborers. 'Formerly, when there was a demand for these laborers, the only fear was that they would not go, and now, because of the influence of the Chinese, they are coming, and they stay away.' Again, 'But now, because the Chinese do good work for small remuneration, the cable are making a complaint.' Again, 'If now, because of temporary competition between the Chinese and the American laborer, a decision is lightly taken to change the policy of the Government, contradiction with the Constitution of the United States and existing treaties cannot be avoided.'"

Other Commissioners, who are established and traditional courtesy of the Chinese Government in its relations with other nations we are sure that you did not mean to give offense by this language, but we did our duty both to ourselves and to our country. We are sure that you will not be so ready to change the policy of the United States, and that any communication comes from it after careful and most friendly consideration and the report of the Chinese Commissioners, and the respect with which we communicate from you has been and will always be received by us. You can scarcely mean to say that the Government of the United States is merely speaking the language of "violent passion" or that the great nation of the United States is a "rabble" or that "a competition between the Irish and stranger guests" is the motive of its conduct. You will certainly recognize that the government of the United States, like the government of China, has the right to appreciate for itself the motives of its own policy and that when it addresses to the Chinese Government a communication upon a subject of such importance, it is respectful and friendly language, it cannot allow the representatives of China to go behind that communication and either criticize its motives or deny the good faith of its representations. Your Excellencies would be justly offended if we were to consider your language as anything less than the authorized voice of your Government and if we presumed to go beyond your words and look for your motives and intentions, we should be guilty of the same error as the Chinese in the public opinion of the United States, and that while we approach you in the most amicable spirit and will give the most respectful attention to any views you may submit to us, we cannot in any discussion accept of any language which separates the Government of the United States from its people, or claims the right on the part of the Chinese Government to question the sincerity of any communications which we may make in its behalf."

Mr. Trecoast's vigorous reply to the language of the Chinese Commissioners seemed to have good effect. They humbled themselves almost to the dust, and virtually admitted the superiority of the United States in the negotiation of the Burlingame Treaty, and expressed a desire to co-operate with the United States in regulating immigration. The Chinese Commissioners submitted a request to the United States to allow the right only to limit the number of actual laborers who might enter the ports of California, but not absolutely to prohibit emigration to that State. It was a request to the United States to allow the right only to limit the number of actual laborers who might enter the ports of California, but not absolutely to prohibit emigration to that State. It was a request to the United States to allow the right only to limit the number of actual laborers who might enter the ports of California, but not absolutely to prohibit emigration to that State.

The Laurens Railroad.

The Laurens Railroad is informed that a movement is afoot to set aside the recent sale of this road on the following grounds:

1st. Because there was an appeal pending when the road was sold, and the matter out of the hands of Mr. Wells, Master for the land, so that the property might be sold by the Master of this county, and the sale take place here.

2d. Because the appeal was not withdrawn, and the road was sold by the Master of this county, and the sale take place here.

3d. Because the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the road, who were awaiting the result of said appeal, will suffer pecuniary loss by the same.

4th. Because the sale of said railroad was the result of a *pari passu* sale on the part of the creditors, and the same time and by the same person.

5th. Because the operation of the said syndicate combination, by which the holders were forced either to become parties to the same, by selling their bonds at whatever price might be offered, or take the risk of receiving only their pro rata share of the proceeds of the sale, and in consequence of the very low price for which said property sold, would be the merest pitance.

6th. Because the sale of said railroad was the result of a *pari passu* sale on the part of the creditors, and the same time and by the same person.

said railroad, the property did not, in consequence of these and other facts, bring more than one-third its real value, and that said sale is therefore illegal and void.

A BLACK EYE FOR A BLACK MAN.—The New York Times now says: "It is a pity that the Southern Republicans who called upon the President-elect a few days since should have accepted as a leader and spokesman that notorious negro, R. B. Elliott, now of South Carolina."

The same paper goes on to say with reference to "treacherous" Elliott: "It is high time that the Republican party in the South rid itself of such men as this same Robert B. Elliott. He has done more to bring disgrace upon it than even the profligate Moses of the weakling Ames. It is true that he is black man of the deepest hue, but he is not a Southern negro, and has absolutely nothing in common with the people whom he aims to represent. He was born in Boston, and he has lived all his life in England, remaining for many years in the South only after the war, and then the chief prominence which he gained was in connection with corrupt politics and disreputable transactions in the Legislature. By his great ability and superior education he might have been an ornament, not only to his race, but to the country. He chose rather to be a selfish and unscrupulous politician, and to receive Congressional and other high honors from the colored people of South Carolina. In return, he has never lost an opportunity of misrepresenting them. He was appointed a special agent of the President, and he has since been a member of the House of Representatives, and he has been a member of the Federal patronage in South Carolina. For the sake of the party in the South and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that he and men like him, who are always heard of after elections, but during the thick of the contest, may be sent to the rear and kept there."

Coming from a truly loyal Republican journal, the foregoing is what we call giving a very black eye to a very black man.

Pugilism in Congress.

Mr. Stephens says that he has seen forty men fighting in the House at one time, and he has seen the same men fight. I have never seen the incident in print, and I send it to you. There was, at one time before the war, a member of the House from South Carolina whose name was Klett. Klett was like some other Congressmen, and like some other who are not Congressmen, fond of the "flowing bowl," and on the day of the "conflict dire" was indisputably drunk. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was then, as he now is, a strong partisan, and was at that time one of the leaders of the Free Soil party.

Party feeling was very high, and more personal than it is in these "piping times of peace." Grow came over on the Democratic side, and he and Klett, who were not Congressmen, and Klett resented his presence, and called him a d-d Abolitionist. Grow said he had the right to go over there; but Klett said if he didn't go back he would make him go; and Grow, seeing he was drunk, said nothing, and Klett, mistaking his meaning, jumped up to strike him and fell down with a great crash.

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George Eliot can be claimed at the present moment, if claimed at all, only by a single novelist—by Thomas Hardy.

—Seats in the New York Stock Exchange sell now for \$30,000. The Exchange owns about 2,000,000 worth of real estate, so that the present price of seats practically rates the good-will of the New York Stock Exchange at over \$30,000,000, an absurd and exorbitant figure, only possible under the wild tide of speculation now sweeping through the country. The London Stock Exchange requires an initiation fee of \$750 and yearly dues of \$100. The sixty agents of change in the Paris Bourse make a large deposit with the government; but this is in lieu of bonds as a security for their personal behavior.

—On the first day of the current month a money order Act came into force in England, which promises to work a complete revolution in the system of postoffice money orders in vogue there, which is not radically different from our own. The old system was very popular, at least we should suppose so from the fact that during the past eighteen years there were issued 220,631,472 money orders, representing nearly \$2,000,000,000 in gold. Still there was chance for improvement, and the postoffice authorities have taken action. The new system is a kind of printed check, which can be purchased at any money order office in the kingdom. Each check has a specific amount printed upon its face, and there are no stamps or other marks on the checks as issued. For instance, a money order for £1 under the old system cost 3d.; a check for the same amount may be had for 2d. If a person wishes a check for £1 he has only to ask for one of any money order office, and the payment of £1 0s. 2d. it will be handed to him at once, saving him the trouble of filling out a blank with details, a proceeding that was formerly necessary, and now is a thing of the past. The new system is appreciated by business men. It is that postal checks can be purchased in any quantity at one time, the only condition being that they must be used within three months from the day they are bought. Business men who daily send away small sums of money can purchase books of these checks, and thus save themselves the trouble of going to a busy postoffice every time they have to make a remittance. They can also have checks sent through the mails. As small a sum as 1s. can be sent by check, for which the charge is 3d. The new system is already appreciated, and it is claimed for it that it costs the public less, and tends to the government more than the old one.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.—The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of J. S. Griffin, deceased, will, on the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Administration.

Jan. 27, 1881.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.—The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Lucy J. Griffin, deceased, will, on the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Administration.

Jan. 27, 1881.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having demands against the Estate of Newton Scott, deceased, are hereby notified that they will apply to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Administration.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having demands against the Estate of Newton Scott, deceased, are hereby notified that they will apply to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Administration.

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